## **WEST Search History**

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DATE: Tuesday, November 29, 2005

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPI	B, USPT, USOC, EPAB, JPAB, DWPI; PLUR=YE	S; OP=ADJ
	L7	ll same (graft or grafted)	0
	L6	11 with (graft or grafted)	0
	L5	L2 with 11	14
	L4	L2 same 11	40
	L3	L2 and l1	289
	L2	(fused or fusion or hybrid or chimer\$)	660883
	L1	bacteriorhodopsin or halorhodopsin	664

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

	FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 14:08:56 ON 29 NOV 2005	:
1د	6360 S BACTERIORHODOPSIN OR PHOBORHODOPSIN OR HALORHODOPSIN	,
2د	442060 S (FUSED OR FUSION OR HYBRID OR CHIMER?)	
3ٽ	142 S L1 AND L2	:
4ـ	85 DUP REM L3 (57 DUPLICATES REMOVED)	:
5د	75574 S (G-PROTEIN OR GPCR OR (SEVEN TRANSMEMBRANE) OR HEPTAHELICAL O	
6	15 S L5 AND L3	;
<b>5</b> 7	8 DUP REM L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)	:
-8	9 S L1 AND (GRAFT OR GRAFTED)	
وړ	5 DUP REM L8 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)	:
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ANSWER 2 OF 15 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002205234 MEDLIN DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11937056

TITLE: Grafting segments from the extracellular surface of CCR5

onto a bacteriorhodopsin transmembrane scaffold

confers HIV-1 coreceptor activity.

AUTHOR: Abdulaev Najmoutin G; Strassmaier Timothy T; Ngo Tony; Chen

Ruiwu; Luecke Hartmut; Oprian Daniel D; Ridge Kevin D

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Advanced Research in Biotechnology, National

Institute of Standards and Technology and The University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute, Rockville, MD 20850, USA.

CONTRACT NUMBER: EY13286 (NEI)

GM39589 (NIGMS)

GM56445 (NIGMS)

SOURCE:

Structure (Cambridge, Mass. : 2001), (2002 Apr) 10 (4)

515-25.

Journal code: 101087697. ISSN: 0969-2126.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200211

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020409

Last Updated on STN: 20021211 Entered Medline: 20021120

Components from the extracellular surface of CCR5 interact with certain macrophage-tropic strains of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) to mediate viral fusion and entry. To mimic these viral interacting site(s), the amino-terminal and extracellular loop segments of CCR5 were linked in tandem to form concatenated polypeptides, or grafted onto a seven-transmembrane bacteriorhodopsin scaffold to generate several chimeras. The chimera studies identified specific regions in CCR5 that confer HIV-1 coreceptor function, structural rearrangements in the transmembrane region that may modulate this activity, and a role for the extracellular surface in folding and assembly. Methods developed here may be applicable to the dissection of functional domains from other seven-transmembrane receptors and form a basis for future structural studies.